The Columbian.

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THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper;

IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY

JOHN G. FREEZE,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County Newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its conductor is determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use his very best endeavors to fulfil in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publisher of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully places it before the people believing that it will answer a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN as complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. If facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editor will put the information in proper form.

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*** THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails, to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

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JOHN G. FREEZE,
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EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.

JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

POETRY.

THE KISS.

[Here is a Hoosier poem; one which comes all the way from the prairies of the West, written by one of the *Lincolnites* of the Border; we remember his name to be Holcomb, but are unable to put his christian name upon record for immortality. His poem is very much to the purpose, and is commendable short. We do not remember to have seen the romance of "sparking" set forth to better advantage or with greater skill, and are inclined to give him the true Oriental *salaam*. "May he live a thousand years, and may his shadow never grow less."

Oh, kiss me and go, said the maid of my heart,
And proffer'd her lips as my pay to depart,
The morn is approaching, my mother will know,
My kindest, and dearest, oh, kiss me and go!

She gave me the blessing in such a sweet way,
That the thrill of its pleasure induced me to say,
So we kissed till the morning came in with its glow
Eff she said every moment, oh kiss me and go!

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER II.

When at length Isabel was sufficiently composed to return with me to the drawing-room, we found Mrs. Vivian at the piano, and her brother listening to her fine voice with evidently extreme enjoyment. I felt vexed to see them thus engaged, for Isabel had no musical talent herself, and I feared, under present circumstances, the effect of the smallest injurious comparison. As I sat and watched Mr. Lorimer following note by note with critical enthusiasm and affection for the accomplished singer, I regretted still more that this subtle way of reaching her husband's heart was closed against Isabel. Mrs. Vivian rose however, as soon as she had finished her song, saying: "I won't bore Mrs. Lorimer with my loud voice; I know she does not care about music;" and the piano was closed, for neither host nor hostess challenged her assertion. Mr. Lorimer began to talk kindly and pleasantly to me, informed me of his departure for Scotland, and mentioned incidentally that he must start so early that he should breakfast by six o'clock in the morning.

"Oh, well," said Mrs. Vivian, "I shall be up to pour out your coffee; there is nothing so cheerless as to set off on a journey with no one to see that your great coat is buttoned, and to wish you 'God speed!'"

I looked anxiously toward Isabel, for I could see she was trembling with suppressed indignation; she commanded herself, however, admirably, and spoke quietly enough.

"Pray do not disturb yourself so early, Caroline; I have made my own arrangements for the morning, and propose to breakfast with my husband alone."

Mrs. Vivian shrugged her shoulders, expressive of scornful acquiescence in this new caprice, and Mr. Lorimer appeared too intent on the *Bradshaw* he had taken up to hear the remark.

About half past five on the following morning I was awakened by Isabel standing already dressed by my bedside. She wished me to get up and join her and her husband at the breakfast table.

"I do not know what I may be tempted to say to him, Aunt Sarah, but I feel as if I could not let him go away in his present estrangement, especially when I fear he has serious business for his object. I have thought for some time past that he has seemed anxious and ill at ease. Oh, he must take me to his heart again—speak to me kindly!"

"But, my dear child, had you not better be alone?"

She thought not; If I were present I could judge for myself, and I should be no restraint upon her. I thought how lovely she looked presiding at the table in her simple white gown, and felt persuaded that her husband must think so too when he came in. But when he did, after a few civil speeches to me, he seemed too hurried and preoccupied to notice anything. He swallowed his breakfast in five minutes, and then rose at once and rung the bell impatiently for the carriage to come round.

"I must be off immediately," he said, looking at his watch; "I would not miss the train on any account. Good-by, Isabel."

What could be done in the way of remonstrance or entreaty under such circumstances? A man under fear of losing the train is scarcely tolerant of conjugal embraces, much less of conjugal reproaches. Isabel had timed her appeal badly. She stood irresolute, her eyes downcast, her brow clouded. I saw Mr. Lorimer had made a movement toward her, as if to kiss her, but turned shortly from her on remarking her attitude. He evidently misunderstood her, for he compressed his lips with an expression of such bitter feeling, though it was but transient, that I felt how deep a current of suffering and disappointment ran beneath his calm and ordinary manner.

"I hope you will not find the country very dull," he said to me; "Isabel must do her best to amuse you during my absence; it is very kind of you to come and stay with her. Take care of the children, Isabel."

He turned and was going. I touched Isabel's arm, and she sprang suddenly forward so as to intercept his way to the door.

"You will write to me?" she asked eagerly—"you will let me know your movements? Are you likely to be long absent?—a month?—six weeks? Lorimer, speak to me kindly before *you* go away?"

I saw the color rise angrily to Mr. Lorimer's face.

"Why have you reserved your tender appeal till the last moment?" he said. "Were you anxious for a witness to your protest against my neglect? I shall write to you duly. Don't attempt to delay me another moment."

He spoke in a hard, severe tone—put her gently on one side, as she blocked his passage—and was gone. A moment after we heard the carriage roll from the door. Isabel clasped her hands.

"Am I not a blundering fool?" she cried, passionately. "I never make an attempt to heal but I widen the breach. He thinks, now, I am playing a part—wanting to convince you I am a neglected wife!"

She walked restlessly up and down the room. I had not much to say in the way of consolation. I had felt from the first that it was impolitic to have insisted on my presence during the interview, but she had overruled my objection; and I was deeply grieved to see matters were worse between them than I had thought. I had hoped last night that Isabel had exaggerated or mistaken her position.

"And it does not seem so very long ago," continued she, gloomily, "that he never left me for a few hours without a tender farewell. I never came into the room but he smiled and gave me a seat near him. He could scarcely pass me without a touch that was a caress; and now—"

"Oh, child," I said, "you must have acted very ill!"

"Have I not told you so?" she returned bitterly; "and do I not suffer for it? He never loved me as I love him now. What long patience he had with me—blind to my selfishness, indulgent to my vanity, giving me so much with such an ungrudging lavishness, and only asking me to acknowledge it and love him! Can I blame his sister that she helped him to discover how unworthy I was?"

"I fear," I said, "she still does you harm. She will not be here when your husband returns. I cannot believe, Isabel, that when left alone to exercise a judicious influence, you will not regain the place you have lost. There must be some tenderness left for you in his heart; your love must reanimate it."

She shook her head. "No; I despair of it. His love and pride have both been too deeply wounded. He does not believe that what I feel is love, but caprice—the desire to regain power and influence lost. He does not think I love my children; but we cannot continue to live like this. If there is no change for the better on his return, we must part—we—"

The entrance of Mrs. Vivian arrested the conversation; she appeared in a most elaborate morning toilet, and apparently in superabundant spirits.

"It was cruel of you to forbid my wishing my brother good-by, Mrs. Lorimer," she said gaily. "I tried to hail him from the window; but the noise of the wheels, or his grief in parting from his Isabel, made the effort vain. I wish my engagements permitted my staying a day or two until *your* spirits had rallied."

This was intended for sarcasm, for, of course, poor Isabel was doing her best to appear cheerful and unconcerned, and, as she had said, she had always succeeded so well in this doubtful ruse as effectually to deceive her husband as well as her sister-in-law. Mrs. Vivian chatted on while taking her leisurely breakfast, until the effort of repartee became too much for Isabel, and she left the room under the excuse of going to her nursery. Left thus alone with the stranger guest, a sudden resolution seized me. I had been studying Mrs. Vivian's countenance for some time attentively, and I came to the conclusion that though her manners might not please me, there was no indication of want of heart or intelligence in her phisiognomy, and that I, in my turn, would make a sudden appeal. When she rose to excuse herself for leaving me to make her final arrangements for her departure, I begged her to remain a few moments longer, as I had a matter of importance about which I was anxious to consult her. She resetted herself immediately, with an air of undisguised surprise; then, on a sudden, her brow clouded.

"It is about your niece?—about Mrs. Lorimer and my brother. Do not let us speak of it, my dear Madam. I should be really grieved to hurt your feelings on the subject; but it was one on which I cannot trust myself to speak calmly."

She was going, her tactics of retreat evidently corresponded with those of Mrs. Lorimer; but I intercepted her boldly.

"Do let me speak," I urged. "I am so thoroughly convinced that Isabel is misunderstood, wronged by both of you; unconsciously, of course, but still wronged. A little explanation—"

But I had chosen my expressions ill.

"Wronged!" Mrs. Vivian repeated with flashing eyes—"wronged!"

"I beseech you to be patient," I said, half smiling. "I am but a bungling old woman, but I love my niece as my own child, and I cannot witness her unhappiness without some attempt, however awkward, to arrest it. Do you imagine she is happy, Mrs. Vivian?"

"Yes, or at least I imagine her to have a constitutional guarantee against the reverse," was the reply; "an entirely unmitigated heartlessness. Oh, my dear Madame, you touch a sore place by your appeal! I cannot contain myself when I think how my brother has sacrificed himself to that girl! Wise men are the greatest fools in love," she pursued rapidly; "and when they married, he doted upon her shadow. Nothing he could give her was too good for her, or rather he never considered how much he gave her. I never liked the marriage; but I would have held my peace, and received her as a sister, had she loved him. But she cared nothing for him! How dared she sell herself thus? and accept not only his wealth and position, but his true noble affection as mere tribute to her puerile attractions, without having anything to give in her exchange—not even a heart? What did she reckon herself worth? and, good Heavens! how long the man was befooled!"

Mrs. Vivian paused, exhausted, and I tried to seize my opportunity. "Granted that she was guilty of marrying him without loving him," I said; "consider the great temptations offered, not by his position chiefly, but by the ardor of his own passion; and at least she was free from the greater guilt of loving any one else. Ah, I understand your sneer, Mrs. Vivian, but I repeat you wrong Isabel. She may have been selfish, weak, and vain, and have had her young heart turned by flattery—her husband's flattery more than any other—but she has a heart; she feels deeply, passionately; she repents the past; she loves her husband now."

Mrs. Vivian shook her head scornfully. "She deceives you, perhaps she deceives herself. She repents the loss of his love, I doubt not, because it involves the loss of her power; she may, even, in the spirit of coquetry, be anxious to possess herself of it again. But love—that is, unselfish affection—is beyond her. I think it probable she may dread the consequences of his alienation, but she need not be afraid; my brother is so chivalrous that, did he feel her a heavier burden than he does, he would not shake her off at the expense of her own humiliation."

My cheek flushed. I felt too indignant to find words. Mrs. Vivian saw this, and continued more gently: "We view this matter very differently, of course; but you must remember I have this advantage over you—I have been a witness of their married life—of his devotion, patience, and blindness, of her egregious vanity, exigence, and selfishness. But it is over now; she can never delude him again. From the moment he became convinced all his love had been wasted—that there had never been a moment's response to his disinterested affection—that, in fact, she had married him for his money—the enchantment was dispelled. What he has suffered God only knows. I imagine I hear the tone of his voice now as when he said to me: 'She *never* loved me, Caroline; she deceived me from her first kiss;' and can you wonder that my indignation is so strong?"

I was silent. I felt it would be vain to protest.

"I must go," she said, rising. "We will not quarrel over this flatter—you and I;" and she held out her hand with a smile.

"Only one word more," I said, retaining it. "If—you may admit it as a possibility—if there should be a hope of a reconciliation, you will not mar it? I mean you will not use your influence against the wife?

"Impossible!" she said; but my importunity succeeded in winning the promise from her.

When Mrs. Vivian came down stairs to take her departure, Isabel was standing in the hall waiting to bid her guest farewell. Little Lilly was clinging to her side, timid, tender, and silent as seemed her wont. The sight of the fair mother and child thus liked together seemed to touch Mrs. Vivian. Yielding to what was evidently a sudden impulse, she went up to Isabel and took her hand.

"Good-by, Mrs. Lorimer. I cannot help feeling a kind of pity for you, in spite of your conduct—in spite, too, of your contemptuous disclaimer," she added, smiling, for Isabel had winced at the expression, and drawing up her graceful neck, looked haughtily down upon the sympathizer. "Have you any idea," pursued Mrs. Vivian, after a moment's reflection, "what business it is that takes your husband to Glasgow at this particular time? No? I hardly think Lorimer is right to leave you unwarned that there is a fearful chance of your losing all that you value highest. The shock may be too much for you."

I feared an ebullition of passion from Isabel, but she had learned many a lesson of self-control since I had known her as a girl, and she only looked contemptuous.

"My husband's absence constrains me to bear his sisters insults in silence," she replied, with an air of dignity; "and I wish to know nothing that he chooses too keep back from me. Kiss your Aunt, Lilly, and bid her good-by." And so parted the sisters.

It was not entirely a melancholy time that Isabel and I passed together during the protracted absence of her husband. The country was so beautiful, and all the elegant appliances of enjoyment which we had at command were so pleasantly new to me, that I found it impossible to resist external influences. Besides, I have a passion for children, and even had I not, I must have loved Isabel's. Baby Bell was a paragon of infantile vigor and beauty, and Lilly had all the exquisite tenderness and sweetness of a child destined to but brief probation. To Isabel it was a great relief to have some one with her to whom she could confide all the incidents, faults and disappointments of her married life, and who never wearied of speculating with her on her chances of reconciliation and happiness. Besides, she was free to follow the bent of her feelings; she had no part to play, no spurious pride to maintain. Mr. Lorimer's letters were not of a cheering character; they were cold and reserved in style, and spoke of his business engagements as of a momentous and disastrous character, without further explanation. Isabel seemed strangely indifferent on the subject, except as it might affect her husband's happiness; but I confess I was not so unworldly. I wrote to my brother, and requested him to let me know what rumors were afloat in London respecting the firm of Glitter and Co. The answer I received alarmed me. Hitherto I had never heard Robert express anything but the most extreme admiration for the vast extent, financial management, and unlimited credit of the establishment; now, he wrote as if it had been from its commencement a huge swindle. He said its solvency was doubted, its credit shaken, its immense wealth a delusion. "I believe Lorimer is the only moneyed man of the batch, and when the crash comes, as come it will, as far as his means go, he will have to pay the piper. Had he been the prudent man and affectionate husband I thought him, he would have settled that fine estate of his upon Isabel and her children at the time of his marriage. If he has not taken the caution of entailing it, as I very much doubt, he and everything must go to the dogs." Then followed unreasonable and selfish regrets for his daughter, "who might have done so much better," which I spare the reader.

This letter made me miserable. I dared not tell Isabel, for I did not feel at liberty to do so, when her husband kept her in ignorance of his affairs, added to which I knew not what measure of belief to yield to my brother's statements. There was nothing for it but to wait; but every proof of wealth, every sign of luxury around me, became irksome and intollerable. Poor Lilly's tiny pony-chair, with its miniature steed, to procure which from its native island, no expense or trouble had been spared—even the very baby's lace robes—assumed a melancholy and sinister aspect to my morbid vision. Isabel's costly dresses, of which she was so careless, distressed me; the daily elegance of the table appointments gave me a pang. I went about under a cloud, or rather under a painful illumination which I dared not shed on my companion. The ordeal, however, was not destined to last very long. One morning, about a fortnight after I had heard from my brother, Isabel dropped her husband's bi-weekly letter with a sudden exclamation. I looked up, frightened, yet half revealed at the sight of her pale face and excited manner. Had the crash come? Had he told her? I perceived she had stretched out her hand eagerly for the morning paper, which still lay unopened on the table; but her agitation bewildered her. She took it up aimlessly, then put it down, and turned again to the letter, which her trembling hand could scarcely hold.

"Isabel, my darling, my poor child!" I cried, going up to her and kissing her with fervor—"is—is Mr. Lorimer well?"

She put the letter in my hand. "Read it; give me a few minutes, and then come to me, Aunt Sarah;" and she left the room.

Poor girl! she could not but feel it.

Mr. Lorimer's letter began as follows:

"I take great blame to myself, Isabel, that I have kept you ignorant of the state of my affairs until the public papers will announce my ruin to the world at large this morning; but I have hoped against hope that this calamity might have been averted, and your peace of mind undisturbed."

The *Times* of that morning curtly announced that Messrs. Glitter of London had stopped payment, and that their liabilities were supposed to have been enormous. There was no comment; the public were to wait for detail and criticism.

When I joined Isabel, I found her walking up and down her dressing-room, holding her baby in her arms. She looked comparatively calm, but there was an expression of deep anxiety in her face.

I began at once to enter on the subject, for I wished to harden her for its discussion.

"Now the blow has fallen," she said, "I feel it deeply. I feel it chiefly for my husband, who, I imagine, has never contemplated the possibility of being poor. I cannot conceive how he will meet it. If there is any disgrace attending it, it will kill him, for he is a proud man. Aunt Sarah," she added passionately, "do you think this trouble will open his heart to me? Do you think he will allow me to love him and console him? There is not a kind word in his letter, not a relenting phrase. Oh! I know how he feels—more bitterly against me than ever, for he thinks he has lost all I loved or cared for."

"But now, dear child, you will be able to prove your love."

"How? Have I anything I can give him—any resource for bread-getting? Oh! it *is* hard! Lilly, my tender flower, will never thrive as a poor man's child. And I—O aunt, I love wealth and ease dearly, dearly! Poverty will be bitter"—— Her tears choked her.

"Too bitter a price to pay for your husband's love?" I asked.

I did no wish to blame her inconsistency, or reproach her for her lack of heroism. I knew she was showing me the conflict of her heart, and it seemed to me but a natural one. She was no disciplined, high-minded woman, but a passionate, disappointed girl, shrinking at first sight, from the trouble which I firmly believed she would, in the end, find strength and courage to endure and overcome.

"Ah! if I dared to hope that," she murmured, kissing her child, "I could bear anything. I shall soon know my fate. Oh! how shall I live till to-morrow!"

Her endurance was not exercised so long; that very evening Mr. Lorimer arrived unexpectedly by a late train. The day had been wet and chilly, and Isabel had ordered a fire in her dressing room, over which she and I were sitting in melancholy mood, wearied of the fruitless yet incessant discussion of chances, at the time of his arrival. Isabel sprang up on hearing the sound of his voice in the hall. "What shall I do?" she exclaimed, clasping in her hands. "I am so afraid of injuring my cause by over-precipitancy, so afraid of being misunderstood—repulsed. How shall I pursuade him that I love him?"

"My darling, it seems to me it has become a very easy task."

We heard his voice approaching in the direction of our room. "On no account disturb your mistress," he was saying to Isabel's maid; "she had no idea I should return to-night."

Isabel threw open the door, and stood smiling in the entrance, her dress, figure and lovely face touched with a charming illumination from the blazing pine logs. I thought what a charming, inviting vision she must appear to be harrassed, wearied wanderer coming in from the dark night.

Mr. Lorimer stopped abruptly, he did not advance towards her. She had not spoken; but though I could not see the expression of her face, the light fell upon his, and showed me the intent, searching gaze.

"Maurice dare I give you a welcome?"

She sprang forward and threw her arms around his neck. Is it possible that I can put her from him without a moment's return of the old love—an involuntary response to the thrilling embrace? Yes, he frees himself gently but coldly, and taking her by the hand, leads her back without a word into the room. He has her now in the full blaze of the fire-light, and he still keeps his hold of her hand—his security of her face. How altered has his own become; how pale and worn! When he spoke at length, the mingled restraint and anguish of his voice made my heart ache. "You have not received my letter this morning, Isabel? You are always a careless student of the newspaper? You do not know?"

"Here is your letter; there lies the newspaper. I am sorry Maurice—I am deeply sorry. I love wealth, as you know; I dread poverty; but if it was the only price at which your faith in me could be bought, I am glad we are poor. I have not always loved you—but I love you now; I have not done my duty hitherto—I will try and do it now. Believe me—help me!"

He turned from her and covered his face with his hand.

"It is a woman's generosity!" he said; "the sex's passion for self-sacrifice!"

"It is a woman's passion, a wife's love," she answered, raising her glowing face. "Maurice, is it for me to plead?" She made as if she would have knelt before him, and threw her arms around his knees.

I waited just one half moment to assure myself, with an old woman's love of demonstration, that she did not plead in vain. I saw him raise her in his arms, saw the passionate kiss that sealed the renewed troth, and indistinctly heard, as I flitted away through the dim corridor, the tones of his voice tremulous with more than a lover's fervor.

Three months later, Mr. and Mrs. Lorimer sailed for Montreal, where the former had a brother established as a merchant. There were not many tears shed by either, for in that time their love and mutual dependence had grown so strong and intimate that no grief seemed intolerable which they shared together. In the arrangement of his affairs he had been actuated but by one motive—to satisfy every claim as far as the most scrupulous honor dictated, even to the last fraction of his estate. Three hundred a year had been affixed to Isabel by marriage-settlement, but by some legal inadverteney, the deed proved invalid, and her little fortune went in the general wreck. Mr. Lorimer regreted the loss, but I know Isabel was glad of it. Her last words, as we parted on the deck of the vessel, were to me: "We shall not come back to Old England again," she said gaily, "till we have grown rich enough to buy back Morton Leas; so don't fail to let us know when it is in the market."

This was said ten years ago, and now my old heart beats with the hope of seeing them once more. To-day I received my periodical letter from Montreal, and what says Isabel?—"We are coming home, Aunt Sarah, to realize my prophecy. Morton Leas *is* in the market, though you have kept a treacherous silence; nay, it is doubtless our own already. Tell my father that Maurice says there shall be no delay in making a rigorous entail of the estate; and how proud shall you and I be, my beloved aunt-mother, to watch our boy flying his kite over his inalienable acres.

WHY was the giant Goliah very much astonished when David hit him with the stone? Such a thing never entered his head before.

STORIES ABOUT PARROTS.

As our young readers well know, the parrot may be taught to repeat many words. It is generally supposed that they attach no meaning to what they say, but simply utter the sounds, as they would any other notes. This may be so, but some incidents seem to show that they may sometimes know the use of language. A lady friend of the writer occupied part of a house where was kept a very talkative parrot. One day the lady came down stairs dressed in a short-gown and petticoat, the weather being intensely warm, when the parrot immediately cried out, "What frock you got on?" Another friend relates that a parrot belonging to his landlady one day annoyed her very much by its continued talking and screeching. At last she seized the stick with which she had been stirring the clothes, and raised it threateningly, when the bird immediately cried out, "you saucy thing, poll won't speak another word," and remained silent almost the whole day. A bird show was held at the Museum in New York several years since, to which a parrot was sent that had been taught to repeat the Lord's Prayer. This was advertised extensively, and hundreds of persons went to hear the wonder, but to their disappointment, and the vexation of the owner, Poll would not utter a word during the exhibition, although fully able to do what he had been expected. After the show, the parrot was taken home, and upon reaching its place, it exclaimed, "I suppose I can talk now," and became as voluble as ever. The bird's silence was not remarkable, as song birds will seldom sing freely, for some time after being taken to a new place; the speech on going home certainly seemed to indicate intelligence. A gentleman had taught his parrot to say, "Get your gun John," which was well remembered one night by the bird, for burglars entered the house, and Poll hearing a noise, screamed out at the top of her voice, "Get your gun, John," awakening her owner, and at the same time putting the robbers to flight.

SINGULAR CURE FOR LAZINESS.

A friend, whose name we are not at liberty to give, but who is well and widely known as a business man of sterling worth, was last year executing a large building. One of his excellent peculiarities is, to allow no intemperance or profanity among his men, and to insist that every man shall work for the liberal pay he is willing to give. One day, this gentleman noticed that one of the builders was continually shirking, seeming to care only to pass away the time and draw his pay. Calling his foreman, who had the hiring as well as the overseeing of the men, our friend asked whether the lazy man had been engaged for the season, or only for a short time. "For the season," was the reply, "but I can discharge him, I suppose." "Oh! no," said Mr. ——, "but I want you to go down to the village hotel and engage the best room you can find; let this man go there and occupy it; every month send his bill to me and I will pay it." The foreman informed the hired man of the instructions given, and he at once went to the owner. "I understand you are not satisfied with my work," said he. "I find no fault with the work," was the reply, "but because you *don't* work." "I will leave if you insist on it," said the man. "Not at all—I don't turn you away, but I have given orders to have the best room at the hotel put at your service; since you want to play the gentleman at my expense, and I promise you I will pay the bill promptly every month, but I will not have your *bad example* among my men." The poor fellow, utterly dumb-founded at such novel treatment, scarcely knew how to reply, but looked as though he would like to sink into the ground. Finally, he asked, "Are you willing to try me for a week." "Certainly," said Mr. ——, "I am always willing to help a man who wants to reform." The man returned to his work, cured of his laziness, and from that day forth, no more industrious hand was to be found on the place.

WASH THE TEETH AT NIGHT.—A few people who inherit good teeth, and care nothing for "looks," neglect brushing their teeth; but none who study cleanliness and sweet breath, or who wish to preserve their teeth, *good* or bad, as long as possible, should neglect to brush them one or more times a day, with a brush *so* stiff as to clean them well, but not so hard as to wound and irritate the gums. They should be brushed both night and morning, but if only *once*, let it be done the last thing before retiring. Portions of food, sweets, etc., left on or between the teeth during the night, decay or acidify, and corrode the enamel, and thus gradually injure them. If the cavities between and in decaying teeth be thoroughly brushed out with water at night, and when rising, it will add years to their effective use and freedom from pain. Most of the tooth powders sold contain an injurious acid, which, though it gives the teeth a clean, white surface, does it at the expense of some of the natural surface. A little hard soap, pleasantly perfumed, is the best possible application. We could not recommend even the finest charcoal, or prepared chalk or clay, for though inert, they wear upon the enamel.

PRENTICE says of a negro equality editor "who smelt a rat," that if he did and the rat smelt him, the poor rat had the worst of it.

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1867.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF CHANGE.

During the days of Frank Shunk, and even up to so late a date as 1860, there was about the Legislature and public offices and buildings a real effort to economise—to save money from being needlessly expended. The smallest appropriation or expenditure of money was subjected to a rigid scrutiny. We refer now to the Legislature, and the public buildings. That was the rule, exceptions there may have been.

For the last few years all this is changed, the rule now is to spend as much as possible, and apparently there is no check. Since George Darsie left the Senate, no one cares enough about such matters to pay it any attention. Perhaps, indeed, no one has experience enough to do it, even if so disposed.

Repairs to the buildings have always been done by the Superintendent alone, usually under the direction of the Heads of Department, and with an expenditure of from three to eight thousand dollars, but in 1865 the Clerk of the two Houses managed to get general authority to make repairs without limit. The following is the result of this kind of Legislature, for 1866—see Auditor Generals Report.

William J. Stees, Superintendent, for amount for repairs and improvements to the public buildings	$22,215 49
For repairs and improvements by order of the Clerks of the two Houses	38,755 63
For repairs and improvements, not stated by whose order	5,512 90
	$66,514 02

REPEAL IT.

We notice that there is a proposition before the Legislature to substitute some other mode of taxation in lieu of the three mill tax on personal property now imposed by the State. The better way would be to repeal the tax altogether, the money raised by it, about three hundred thousand dollars, is wholly unnecessary. Last year there was on an average over two million seven hundred thousand dollars of the State money on deposit in some favorite bank, out of which somebody made themselves rich. Even with the present bad management and shameful squandering of money about the Legislature, this tax is not required. We hope the Democratic members will urge the unconditional repeal of the three mill tax on personal property. The Radicals think of nothing but such legislation as look to their own party projects, and the rights and interests of the people are wholly disregarded.

This tax would have been repealed years ago had the Democratic party remained in power, they did, in fact, take off a half mill, but it was restored by the Radicals in 1861.

SUPREME JUDGE.

We regret exceedingly that Mr. Chief Justice Woodward should have so peremptorily declined to accept a nomination for re-election to the position he now so ably and satisfactorily fills. But it is so, and the party must now cast about for some able and well learned lawyer to take his place. Everywhere the Democrats are asking for a man of ability and character, and whomsoever he may be, he will receive our support.

The man of our choice declines in the outset to let his name be considered in the canvass. We shall therefore trust to the wisdom and prudence of the Democratic State Convention to give us a first-rate man, and then we shall go in and win.

ONE of the first acts of President Johnson, after assuming the duties of the Presidency, was, to discharge our fellow-citizens of this county, who were confined in Fort Mifflin. He did this promptly, among his first acts, and without any solicitation. He found the papers relating to the cases of these men, in the Executive Department, undisposed of, and acted upon them at once. His predecessor had pardoned a few upon special applications urgently made to him; but the general act of justice in discharging innocent men from base and wicked imprisonment, was reserved for Andrew Johnson. He did his duty as a true and just man, and many a home was made glad by the return of victims from a distant Bastile! And for this he will be long remembered with affection and gratitude, by the men of this county who were outraged, insulted, and plundered by the minions of power. The detestible despotism which had oppressed the innocent came to an end, and law once more resumed her sway in our midst. May its reign be perpetual!

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC.—We have secured from the publishers a copy of this truly valuable work for reference. It contains, aside from its astronomical calculations, elaborate articles upon the Right of Suffrage; Increasing of public debt; the result of the late elections; a long list of arbitrary and illegal arrests; Pauperism and Crime in the United States; Presidential Proclamations; the veto message of President Johnson Fredmen's Bureau Bill; Civil rights bill; the Constitutional amendments as proposed; the vote on negro suffrage; U. S. Government; Ministers Plenipotentiary &c; list of Senate and House of Representatives (including all the States) Election Returns; popular vote for President &c., &c. It is just what every person taking the least interest in politics ought to have. Single copies 20 cents—Six copies one dollar—fourteen copies $2.00 post paid. Address Van Evrie Horton & Co., No. 162 Nassau Street, New York.

SECRET Sessions of Congress indicate the ruin of the country.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

There have been quite a number of changes and enlargements among our Democratic exchanges within the present month.

The *Patriot and Union*, the central organ of Democracy of the State, has been enlarged and changed from an evening to a morning paper. The *Patriot* is a bold and able advocate of the right, and we hope the people of the State may extend to it the generous support it so well merits.

The Carlisle *Volunteer* has been enlarged and improved. It is one of the best weekly papers in Pennsylvania, and we heartily wish our friends Bratton and Kennedy the success they so well merit.

The Sunbury *Democrat* has changed hands. Truman H. Purdy, Esq., an able gentleman, well known throughout the State, retires from the editorial chair which he has so ably filled. Messrs. Eicholtz and Auton are now publishers of the *Democrat*. Mr. Eicholtz is from Lancaster. The democracy of old Northumberland will no doubt give them a substantial support.

The Clinton *Democrat* has also changed hands. J. W. and W. P. Furey have taken charge of it. It has been very ably conducted heretofore, and those who succeed Mr. Orth will find it difficult to excel him. We are assured, however, that they are men of the right kind. Success to them.

The *Columbian*, a paper started by the Johnson men of Columbia County, has changed hands. John G. Freeze, Esq., is now editor, and he intends to make it a consistent Democratic paper. It is one of the handsomest papers in the State.

The Newcastle *Gazette*, an admirably conducted country newspaper, comes to us enlarged and otherwise improved. It looks as if it was flourishing decidedly.

The Indiana *Democrat*, published by James B. Sansom, Esq., comes out in a new dress with the beginning of the year. We are glad to notice this substantial evidence of its prosperity.

There may be other changes and improvements which we have failed to notice. Throughout the State Democratic journals seem to be entering upon the new year with renewed hope and increased energy. We hope and believe the masses of the party will extend to them all a generous support. They richly deserve it.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

One of the boldest highway robberies on record in this vicinity was committed Wednesday evening (Jan. 9th), on the Wilkes-Barre bridge, within fifty rods of the court house. Hope's Express runs a wagon across the mile flat from Kingston to Wilkes-Barre, on the arrival at Kingston of the train which leaves this city at 4:50 in the afternoon. Mr. Smith, the Scranton agent, forwarded by that train, on Wednesday, to one of the Wilkes-Barre banks, a package containing $15,000 in U. S. bonds. Other money packages were forwarded by the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R. station agents here and at other points, and when the canvass money bag was put aboard the wagon at Kingston, to go to Wilkes-Barre, its contents were precisely as here stated:

One package of bonds	$15,000 00
Four packages of money	262 00
One valuable package (not money)	70 00
Four packages, value not known	

The wagon started in charge of two men and reached the bridge at about 7 o'clock. When about one-fourth of the way through the bridge, two men seized the horses by the heads, while four others, pistol in hand, clambered on the wagon, and demanded that the Expressmen surrender the money and valuables in their charge on pain of being shot. One man attempted resistance, and was severely choked. The other remained quiet, and was not harmed. The thieves were all entire strangers to the Express drivers, and it was dark on the bridge, and the whole affair was over in a few seconds, it is doubtful whether the Expressmen could identify either of the six highwaymen. Some one of the four seized the canvass bag containing the money packages, and without trying to secure any other plunder made off. The Expressmen made all haste in the opposite direction, and reported to the agent not more than five or ten minutes after the robbery. The agent immediately employed the entire police of the town, and commenced pursuit. It was found that the footpads had turned off into the fields shortly after leaving the bridge, and they were tracked to a point where they had emptied the bag and left it behind them. They could not be traced beyond this spot.—*Scranton Republican.*

Since the above is in type, we have received the *Luzerne Union*, which says that the detectives are still engaged in "working up" the robbery of the Express wagon mentioned last week. Two parties from Wilkes-Barre and one from Kingston have been lodged in jail during the last week, and *it is said* that the detectives know the whole party, and expect to capture them. The parties arrested had a hearing last Saturday upon a writ of *habeas corpus* and were remanded to jail. Very little is known of the plans of the detectives, or the information in their possession, and the eager public had better await the result of their efforts without giving ear to the many reports and rumors afloat.—*Berwick Gazette.*

JAMES M. ASHLEY, of the Toledo district, Ohio, who recently made himself somewhat notorious, by proposing the impeachment of President Johnson, in the House of Representatives, turns out, upon an investigation of his record, to be a finished rascal. Several letters of his are just published, dated a few years ago, showing a corrupt barter and sale of offices in the Territories by virtue of his influence as a Member of Congress. The despicable character of the man, is faithfully depicted by his own hand in these shameful letters, which are now given to the public to cover him with disgrace. He is a foul bird.

THE IMPENDING COUP D'ETAT AT WASHINGTON.

When constitutional government is in peril there is always warning of the impending danger. A *coup d'etat* is looked for, and men forewarned feel yet as if they were not forearmed. The blow is struck not by an open enemy; it comes from a quarter in which power has been constitutionally placed for the preservation of the very Government, the destruction of which is compassed. The safeguards of constitutional liberty are swept away in the pretended interests of the nation, but really because they stand in the way of the man or party in power. They fear that their power and constitutional government cannot exist together, and therefore they destroy constitutional government. Is such a trifle to stand in the way of their great purposes? This, as we all remember, was the way in which Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, usurped power and made himself Emperor. He was made President because he had persuaded a majority of the French people that he of all men was best fitted to preserve, protect and defend the Constitutional Government of the French Republic. He made himself the autocrat of France, and destroyed its Constitutional Government by sweeping a co-ordinate branch of that Government out of his path, in the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December. For this kind of political usurpation we have to use a French name. Our language, framed by a people in whose cradle were the seeds of popular liberty and which advanced steadily to constitutional government from the time it left the Scandinavian forests, happily furnishes us with no word or phrase expressive of just this action.

And yet it would seem that we have recently developed a pressing need for some such phrase in our mother tongue; for few of us are blind enough not to see that there is now impending a *coup d'etat* at Washington. It hangs above our heads at this very moment, and if we do not lay aside all party hopes and fears, or in fact all other considerations, it will fall upon us as we are gazing upon it with stupid and inactive apprehension. The power by which the existence of constitutional government is imperiled in this country has control of one branch only of our Government. It holds that power as a representative of only a majority of only a part of a nation. A large minority of the constituents of the very members who at present control the Legislative branch of our Government are opposed to their action, and yet must submit, and ought to submit to that action, so long as it is constitutional. Now, it is the one cardinal principle of constitutional government that within the provisions of the Constitution the rights of minorities as well as those of majorities shall be safe. It is chiefly for the protection of minorities that constitutional government is established—that the party which for the time being, has control of the executive and the legislative branches of Government may not use its power exclusively in its own interests, and in tyrannical disregard of the rights of the minority. Therefore it is that a Constitution declares what the executive and what the legislative power may do, and either declares also that they shall not do certain other things, or that they shall do only that for which they receive authority through the Constitution. If this restraint is broken through, either by the executive or the legislative power, constitutional government is at an end. The immediate object in view may be good, but constitutional liberty is none the less destroyed, and the course over its ruins is made easy for every chief executive or any legislative majority thereafter. No intelligent and moderately well informed citizen of this Republic needs to be told that Congress is not supreme, that Congress has no powers but those derived from the Constitution, that it is the creature not of the people directly, but of the people through the Constitution, and that it may transcend its just powers as easily as the President can transcend his. From its nature, its organization and its functions, it is the most powerful branch of the Government, and is therefore the one to be most feared, and most jealously watched and restained. Upon it there are only two checks; the President's veto, which Congress itself can put aside by a two-thirds vote, and the Supreme Court, which has no control over the wisdom or patriotism of its acts, but only over their legality. Imperfect as these checks are, because they are of human contrivance, they have thus far been sufficient, and they would always prove sufficient, for the security of constitutional government. Without them, constitutional liberty would not exist for a year; but each session of Congress we should be at the mercy of an irrepressible majority, which, if necessary to its purposes, could declare Massachusetts or Ohio, or both, and New York besides, out of the Union, which could impeach the President at will and suspend him from his office until he was declared either innocent or guilty, it would make no matter; and which could bid the Supreme Court attend to its own business, and not concern itself with the legality of any act done by the majority. I said this might be; but it is, except for the mere formality of a passage by the majority who voted by roll-call, and pass between tellers after their leaders like sheep between gate-posts. The purpose of the majority or present imperfect Congress, as we all see, is to remove the President, and not only the President but the Supreme Court out of its way. We see this, and we look on in apathy, and go about our money-making, stupidly trusting that no harm will come of it, and yet what is doing is that Constitutional Government is destroyed before our eyes. A bill was brought in by Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, which absolutely, is entitled a bill to "define the powers of the Supreme Court"—of the Supreme Court! whose powers are defined by the Constitution, and the *chief object of whose creation was to define the power of Congress.* A more barefaced attempt at usurpation was never seen; a more fatal blow to constitutional government was never dealt. Yet what may we not expect when Mr. Wilson reports a bill which declares valid and conclusive certain proclamations and consequent acts which the Supreme Court can only declare valid? and when Mr. Boutwell does not hesitate to declare, "with strong emphasis," that the Supreme Court exists but by the breath of Congress—the Supreme Court, created by the creator of Congress, to interpret its laws and be a check upon its action! Congress has no more right to define the action of the Supreme Court than to define its own powers or those of the President. The people have already done all this through the Constitution; the people may change their definition through the Constitution. When the powers either of Congress, the President or the Supreme Court are abridged or enlarged in any other way, constitutional government is at an end, and constitutional liberty has for the time, perhaps for ever, been destroyed. Yet this proposition to define the powers of the Supreme Court and to make a full bench and unanimity necessary to any decision upon the constitutionality of the proceedings of the majority in Congres, was not rebuked or laughed down, but actually referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 107 to 39. Did it occur to these legislators that the time may not be far distant when one Judge, perhaps a Taney, may by his absence delay, or by his obstinance defeat a Judgment upon the constitutionality of an act of Congress, which judgment may be in their opinion of the highest importance? Or do they mean to say that although a full bench and unanimity are necessary to the validity of proceedings in the Supreme Court, the acts of a mere majority of Congress must be just, valid, constitutional? These things are done before us; the doom of our Government is on the brink of execution; and yet we are quiet! Will nothing rouse us? Are we as sluggish of apprehension now, on the one hand, as we were before the rebellion, on the other? Our Government is in peril now, as it was then; not of dishtegration, but of usurpation—the usurpation of absolute power by the temporary representatives of a majority of the people of a part of the country. —*New York Times.*

MONTOUR COUNTY LOCAL ITEMS.

Notice is given that the usual February Court will be held on the third Monday, being the eighteenth instant, to continue one week. The Register will present for confirmation and allowance the following accounts, on Tuesday, the nineteenth.

First and final account of William C. Montgomery, administrator of the estate of Martha W. Caldwell, late of Anthony Township.

The account of Isaac N. Grier, Guardian of Letetia Seltzer, a minor child of Sarah Adams.

Account of Hugh R. Montgomery, Esq., administrator of the estate of Daniel Robbins, late of Liberty Township.

Final account of George W. Gearhart, Executor of the estate of Hannah Osmun, late of Mayberry Township.

The final account of Sarah Ann Winterstcen and Jeremiah Winterstcen, administrators of the estate of John J. Winterstcen, late of Valley Township.

The Sheriff advertises for sale on the fourteenth, in Danville, a town lot belonging to Elijah Wertman.

Rev. J. W. Steinmetz, of the German Reformed Church, has been holding a series of religious meetings in Danville.

The Farmers' Insurance Company report the following losses by fire paid during the past year:

Peter Shelly, of Lycoming county	$273 60
Jesse Diehl, of Schuylkill county	650 00
Thomas Ghen, of Clinton county	68 02
Andrew J. Rahler, of Lycoming county	461 00
Aug. Eck, of Lycoming county	61 05
Reuben Conard, of Northumberland co.	29 40
Samuel Campbell, of Northumberland co.	615 00
Jacob Dress, of Snyder county	600 00
Jacob Domoit, of Columbia county	1001 01
Ezra Lyons, of Lycoming county	250 00
Noah Hammond, of Tioga county	130 00
Samuel Hartman, of Union county	48 00
Samuel Kessler, of Schuylkill county	558 50
James Patterson, of Columbia county	75 00
Jonas Miller, of Snyder county	450 00
Andrew Carson, of Lycoming county	253 80
Eliza A. Blain, of Montour county	800 00
John Gearhart's heirs of North'd county	92 00

ARM CRUSHED.—A brakesman on the Lackawanna Railroad had his arm completely crushed while coupling cars, just below the Iron Works, on Monday morning of last week. Doctors Simington and Thompson were called to dress the wound, but we have not heard whether amputation was performed or not. The unfortunate man was from Beach Haven.—*Montour American.*

RUNAWAY.—On last Saturday James G. M'Kee, formerly of Anthony Township, this county, now residing in Wyoming, Luzerne County, was driving in a two-horse sleigh on the State road leading from Mooreland to Turbotsville. When he arrived near the Valley Hotel the horses took fright and became unmanageable. While running at full speed they reached a bridge at a short turn in the road, off which horses and sleigh and Mr. M'Kee and two ladies, who were in the sleigh with him, were plunged a distance of about ten feet into the ravine below. The sleigh was crushed to pieces. Mr. M'Kee was severely bruised in the fall, one shoulder badly hurt, and one of the horses considerably injured. The other horse and two ladies escaped unhurt.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—On motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, a negro lawyer, who hails from the town of Oberlin, has just been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. A year or so ago Charles Sumner brought a Boston darkey to Washington and put him through in a similar manner. The negro disciple of Blackstone died recently, it was necessary to find a substitute. Not that there is anything for them to do, but simply to assert in this public way the entire right of the negro to full political and social equality. It is the principle which is involved, you see.

HOME NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

THE VETO.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a message vetoing the Colorado admission bill. It is understood to be a sweeping veto, although the message had not been read up to this hour of writing. It is not likely that any action will be taken upon the bill until the return of the Radical Senators who are now absent from the city. It was expected that the bill for the admission af Nebraska would also be vetoed today, but I hear that the message will not be sent in until to-morrow. There seems to be no doubt that the President will return it unsigned.

LOAN'S RESOLUTION, ETC.

The House was the scene of considerable excitement early this afternoon, over Loan's impeachment resolution, introduced some weeks ago, but not acted upon. It was reached to-day in regular order as unfinished business. The debate was animated, and on the Democratic side very bold and encouraging. Mr. Le Blond of Ohio, and Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, made brief but forcible and pointed speeches. Loan desired the subject referred to a special committee. He was dissatisfied with the Committee on the Judiciary. The morning hour expired before a vote was reached, and the matter went over to a future day. According to the remarks of Mr. Wilson of Iowa, the Judiciary Committee have taken no act on the impeachment question of any importance whatever. Mr. W. is the chairman of the committee, and ought to know. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that they are searching for witnesses and endeavoring to obtain documentary evidence against the President. That they have not been successful in either, has not been on account of their want of zeal in the matter, but rather to the impossibility thus far of obtaining even the least particle of substantial evidence implicating the Executive in any official misconduct whatsoever.

BILLS BECOMING LAWS.

The bill amending the acts organizing the several Territories, conferring suffrage therein, without regard to race or color, has become a law without the President's approval. It was presented to him on the 12th inst., and as he has not returned it within the ten days allowed by the Constitution after it had been presented to him, it has become a law in like manner as if he had signed it.

The bill repealing the amnesty and pardon authority given to the President became a law in the same way.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The amount of national-bank currency issued during the week is $104,275, making the whole amount issued up to date, $300,957,897. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $2,158,822, leaving an actual circulation of $298,748,964.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 28.

The Episcopal Church on the corner of Fourth and Franklin streets, was partially consumed by fire yesterday morning. The loss will reach $50,000, but it is fully insured.

Christ's Church of this city was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss will reach $25,000, and insured for $15,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.

Governor Swann was yesterday elected United States Senator from Maryland for six years from the fourth of March next. Of the ninety-eight members present in joint convention, sixty-six cast their votes for Governor Swann.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.

Horace Greely, the negro murderer was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the first of March.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society held its annual meeting in Mercantile Hall to-day. The attendance was not large. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Governmental protection to any class gives the direct control that the said class has over the government. Therefore

Resolved, That there can be no hope that the negro will receive security in his rights to life, liberty and happiness until placed on perfect equality with the whites in the use of the ballot, and until the principle of impartial suffrage without regard to color is made the practical basis of our State and national governments.

The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Subscription Society held its thirty-third anniversary last evening in Music Hall. There was not a very large attendance. Wendell Philips was among the speakers. He said, among other things, that the North must be kept up to the lively devotion and sacrifice which are manifested by the South. If the people are permitted to come down to the level where Henry Wilson stood, instead of being kept up where Messrs. Boutwell and Sumner live, a change of 5,000 votes will re-elect Andrew Johnson, and Seward is politician enough to get them. We must get Johnson out of the way, not to punish him, but because we need his place to work from. President Johnson, he said, is a traitor, and the Supreme Court poisoned with disloyalty. The legislative branch of the government must absorb the government and save it.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 23.

Mr. BIGHAM offered the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas, The State Treasurer in his annual report, calls the attention of the Legislature to the present tax on personal property, operating, as he alleges, unequally and unjustly on various districts; and recommends its repeal, and an apportionment of three hundred thousand dollars in lieu thereof on more equitable principles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, if the House concurs, the State Treasurer be requested to communicate to both branches of the Legislature such an apportionment as would in his judgment, do equal justice to all portions of the State. The same to be based on the returns in his office, and to state the amount of three hundred thousand dollars which he believes ought to be charged upon the City of Philadelphia, and upon each county of the State.

DEFEAT OF STEVENS' BILL.

The extreme Radicals of the House are very much chagrined at the result of the vote on Monday on the reference of Stevens' Territorial Bill to the Joint Committee of fifteen. It is certain that it will not be reported back this session, if at all, and therefore it is conceded that no bill relating to reorganizing the Southern States will be passed this Winter. Stevens takes his defeat very hard, and is reported to be exceedingly bitter on those of his party friends who deserted him on the vote on Monday.

IMPEACHMENT.

Letters have been received at Washington from prominent Radical politicians in the Eastern States, urging forward the impeachment of the President. Benjamin F. Butler is in that city, quietly at work in the matter. He advocates the holding back of the bill of impeachment to be reported by the Judiciary Committee until the last day or two of the session. It can then be put through the House with little or no discusion, and sent to the Senate, to be taken up immediately upon the meeting of the next Congress, on the 4th of March. This now seems to be the accepted programme.

WHEELING, Jan. 29.

At the municipal election yesterday, the Democratic ticket, with the exception of Treasurer, was elected.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

PARIS, Jan. 26.

General Dix, the American Minister, has urged the French Government to abolish the odious system of searching the baggage of strangers arriving in France. It is understood that the government made a favorable reply to the application of General Dix, in view of the coming International exposition.

Some official journals here deny that Maximillian will be a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, if the Congress which he has proposed for that country should declare in favor of a Republican form of government.

TRIESTE, Jan. 28.

It is reported from Miramar, that the Empress Charlotta has completely recovered her health.

MUNICH, Jan. 28.

King Maximilian, of Bavaria, is to be married to a sister of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

It is announced officially, to-day, that the British government has accepted the plan submitted by the provincial delegates for the union of the Canadian Provinces.

PARIS, Jan. 22.

The United States war steamer, *Swatara*, with John H. Surratt on board, arrived at Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, recently, and after coaling again sailed for the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Dispatches received here state that the Cretan war is ended, and that the volunteers have gone back to Greece.

ATHENS, Jan. 22.

Great interest is felt in this city, and throughout Greece generally, on the subject of General Kalergis' mission to Washington. Help is confidently expected from the Great Republic.

ATHENS, Jan. 25.

It is said that General Kalergis has declined the mission to the United States in aid of the suffering Cretans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

It is reported that there will soon be a Convention of Republican Generals in Mexico, to choose a General-in-Chief. It is believed that Ortega will be chosen.

Escobedo had arrived at San Louis and claimed that two thousand Liberals had captured the city. The whole of the Sierra Garda, including the old Church party, had pronounced for the Republicans. The Liberals are fortifying Tampico. Treveno was in San Louis recruiting. Mejia had marched to the City of Mexico.

LONDON, January 29.

Dispatches have been received which state that the Cretan war has been renewed. The terms of the Sublime Porte for peace were scornfully rejected by the Cretans. A battle has since been fought, but the result is not stated. There is apparently much enthusiasm on each side, and the war had spread in the neighboring islands.

ATHENS, Jan. 29.

The Greek Ministry proposes to raise the effective force of the army to 31,000, including 14,000 Reserves. This action is taken on account of the military preparations made and the threatening attitude taken by the Sublime Porte.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

It is considered certain at Constantinople that the Eastern complications will result in war. Turkey has called out 15,000 Reserves, and the government of Prussia has ordered that all military furloughs shall end on the 1st of March.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, January 29.

FLOUR.—The market continues very unsettled. About 400 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@7.75
Northwestern extra	8.50@9.00
Northwestern family	11.00@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.00@8.00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.00@10.50
Pennsylvania and Western family	12.00@14.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14.50@16.00
Rye flour	7.00

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2.75@3.15; Southern do. at $3.10@3.25, and white at $3.20@3.40; Penna, Rye ranges at about $1.35. Corn is quiet, with sales of 3,000 bushels at 98c, and $1 for new yellow, and $1 for white. Ots are selling at 57@58c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 950 bbls flour; 1,475 bus. wheat; 4,400 bus. corn, 2,800 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $22.00 per barrel for new mess Pork; 15@18c ₱ lb. for plain and fancy bacon hams; 12@12½c for pickled do.; 8½@9½ for salt shoulders, and 12½@13½c ₱ lb. for prime lard, in bbls and tes.

SEEDS—Continue dull; small sales are making at $8.00@9 for clover, $3.75 for timothy, and $2.90@3.6 ₱ bus. for flaxseed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL HOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Daniel Hower, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Thomas Hower and Moses Hower. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

THOMAS HOWER.
MOSES HOWER,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SAMUEL FEIFER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Samuel Feifer late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Samuel Neyhard. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL NEYHARD,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrator.

J. HICKLING & CO'S
GREAT SALE OF WATCHES.

On the popular one price plan, giving every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of Ten Dollars! Without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory:

500	Solid Gobi Hunting Watches	$250 to $750
500	Magic Cased Gold Watches	200 to 500
500	Ladies' Watches, Enamelled	100 to 300
1,000	Gold hunting chronometer watch	250 to 300
1,000	Gold hunting English levers	200 to 250
5,000	Gold hunting Duplex watches	150 to 200
5,000	Gold hunting American watches	100 to 250
5,000	Silver hunting levers	50 to 150
5,000	Silver hunting Duplexes	75 to 250
5,000	Gold Ladies' watches	50 to 250
10,000	Gold hunting lepines	50 to 75
10,000	Miscellaneous silver watches	50 to 100
25,000	Hunting hunting silver watches	25 to 50
30,000	Assorted watches, all kinds	10 to 75

Every patron obtains a watch by this arrangement, costing but $10, while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.

Messrs. J. Hickling & Co.'s Great American Watch Co., New York City, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates naming articles, are placed in sealed envelopes. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificates, upon payment of ten dollars whether it be a watch worth $750 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment of ten dollars, irrespective of its value, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb watch for $15. To agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us.

Address, J. HICKLING & CO.
189 Broadway—Near P. O.
feb1'67-3m.] City of New York.

1867. 1867.

THE WORLD.—

IN politics, THE WORLD will continue to be the bold advocate of *a liberal, progressive Democracy*, the unflinching champion of freedom, justice, order, and constitutional rights. The inspiration of its politics is freedom restrained by justice; or, to speak more strictly, freedom pure and simple, in the largest collective measure; the office of justice being merely to protect freedom from encroachments; freedom of the individual citizen in his rights of thought, speech, religion, and locomotion; in his right to choose his own food and drink in spite of meddlesome temperance laws; in his right to make any money bargains he thinks proper, in spite of foolish usury laws; in his right to buy and sell in all markets, domestic and foreign, in spite of unjust protective tariffs; in his right to representation in the legislative bodies which tax him, in spite of unconstitutional exclusions; freedom of collective citizens to assemble for the discussion of grievances; freedom of all local communities to manage their local affairs without central interference; freedom in every section of the county from the arrogant and unconstitutional domination of other sections; this large and comprehensive idea of freedom sums up the politics of THE WORLD, which will never be found wanting to this capital interest of the country and of the human race. In its accurate commercial intelligence, and careful, reliable market reports, THE WORLD will continue maintaining its present high character. A paper published in the commercial metropolis is naturally looked to for authentic information relating to trade, commerce and finance; and this being a feature on which THE WORLD prides itself, it boldly challenges comparison with every journal in the metropolis.

THE WEEKLY WORLD,

A large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, is now printed throughout in large type, and has the largest circulation of any weekly journal published, save one. Its extraordinary success since its union with the New York *Argus* that justified the most liberal expenditures, which will make it unrivalled in interest and value to farmers. Published Wednesday.

1. Its market reports embrace the New York, Albany, Brighton, and Cambridge live stock markets; the New York country produce and general provision markets; specially valuable rep intelligence; a department of agricultural reading; all together composing an unrivalled hand book of current information for the farmer, live stock and produce dealer, the country merchant, &c.

2. A page or more of miscellaneous reading for the Family Circle embracing the freshest and best stories, poetry, religious reading, etc., and a page for the discussion of all prominent topics of general interest, political, agricultural, financial, literary, etc., etc.

3. A digest of the news, in, like most city weeklies, a mere waste-basket of the Daily; only matters of interest and importance are chosen from the Daily, while the mass of its contents are prepared especially for the Weekly.

In every post-office district there should be found some active, public spirited Democrat who will confer a benefit upon us, his neighbors, and the cause, by counseling with his Democratic friends and making a determined effort to form as large a club as possible for the Weekly World.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD

Is a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, which by omitting a great mass of city advertisements from the Daily, condenses its news, correspondence, editorials, commercial, and market news, cattle market and provision reports, and a fresh and entertaining miscellany of literature. Published Tuesday and Friday.

THE DAILY WORLD

affords a complete compendium of, and commentary upon, the news of every day.

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

One copy, one year	$2 00
Four copies, one year	7 00
Ten copies, one year	15 00
Twenty copies, to one address	25 00
Fifty copies, one year	30 00

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

One copy, one year	$4 00
Four copies, one year	10 00
Ten copies, one year	20 00

DAILY WORLD.

One copy, one year	$10 00

CLUB PRIZES.

For clubs of	10	one Weekly, one year.
" "	50	one Semi-Weekly, one year.
" "	100	one Daily, one year.

DIRECTIONS.

Additions to clubs may be made any time in the year at the above club rates.

Changes in club lists made only on request of persons receiving club packages, stating edition, post-office and State to which it has previously been sent, and enclosing twenty-five cents to pay for trouble of the change to separate address.

Terms, cash in advance. Send, if possible, Post Office Money Order or Bank Draft. Bills sent by mail will be at the risk of sender.

We have no travelling agents. Address all orders and letters, THE WORLD,
feb1'67.] 35 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, made up of Literary, Agricultural, News, Trade and Miscellaneous selections, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.

THE TERMS:

One copy, one year, cash	$2 50
" " six months "	1 25
Ten copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	35 00

THE "DAILY PATRIOT & UNION" will be furnished to mail subscribers for $7.00 per annum.

☞ Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.

WM. H. MILLER, Trustee.
WM. D. BOAS, Publisher.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up. The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also put every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county rights.

For particulars address
WEITMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Columbia County, Pa.
jan24'67.]

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1867.

BE sure and read the advertisements. They are the history of the business of this county, and are all important.

"SNOW FLAKES" next week; also next week a great variety of short, exciting, and entertaining articles heretofore crowded out by larger matters.

WE will endeavor to please all tastes. Some like stories, and some the "horrible and awful." Enough of each can be had, and we will give several.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

OUR thanks are due to Surveyor General Campbell for a copy of his Annual Report. We gave a synopsis of it last week.

WE publish elsewhere a somewhat lengthy article on the *Impending Revolution*, taken from the New York *Times*, Republican. Read it and see to what the Radicals are tending, as they themselves admit.

DID the editor of the *Republican* give testimony before the impeachment-assassination committee, during his visit to Washington? If he did, then good-bye Johnson. When published, send copy to the President.

A VERY interesting donation party was held at the house of the Rev. N. Spear, in Orangeville, on the 24th of January. It was quite successful; about $30 in cash and valuables were received.

FOUR persons were baptized in the Fishing creek on last Sunday, by Elder J. P. Tustin. The ice cut away for the purpose was twenty inches thick. A large concourse of people were in attendance.

THE radical editor of the *Republican* was in Washington and did not call on the President. How badly Johnson must feel! Wonder if he mailed the President a copy of his paper? He did once before.

WE publish elsewhere the prospectus of "THE WORLD," the leading Democratic paper in the United States, perhaps. Persons wishing a daily or weekly from New York will of course take the "WORLD."

SOME of our town Subscribers have not directed how they desire their papers delivered, whether by the carrier, or left at the Post Office or at the Printing Office. If they will indicate to us where they would prefer to get them we will do our best to accommodate them.

ON Thursday night the 24th, Mr. Samuel Pifer of Scott Township, lime burner for Mr. Peter Schug, by some untoward accident fell into the lime kiln; and when found on Friday morning, the body was frightfully burned, and life long extinct. The deceased was about fifty-one years old and leaves a family of two children.

OUR radical neighbor is disappointed, disgusted, disheartened. He is in distress of mind, body and estate. His support of Cameron lost him some patronage. His endorsement of Landon seems equally unlucky, and he whines and growls over his losses prodigiously. We can't help him. If he supports such men he must take the consequences.

CIRCULATE the papers. It has been by their great activity in circulating newspapers, magazines, Helpers Book, and similar reading matter that the opposition has succeeded in carrying the elections. Democrats must awake to the importance of sustaining and circulating papers promulgating sound and conservative views.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHER, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, publish a new edition of "French without a master," at forty cents. It is said by those competent to judge, that there is no better work of the kind than this. A very satisfactory knowledge of the language can be acquired from its teachings; and the fact of the numerous editions through which the work has gone, is the best evidence of its popularity and usefulness.

OUR radical neighbor is very considerably bothered about our large subscription list. We cannot help his trouble, our list is large and will be larger; and although a few gentlemen, exercising their choice, declined to receive the COLUMBIAN under its new management, we did not go into fits over it as he did once in a similar case. Does he comprehend?

DISCOVERY OF IRON ORE.—Considerable excitement exists in the county of Schuylkill on account of large veins of Black Band Iron Ore having been discovered on Mill Creek, near St. Clair, and at other places. Furnaces are to be erected immediately. It is confidently expected that the iron trade of Schuylkill will, in a couple of years, become so immense as to create a home market for all the white ash coal mined in the county.

WE were made to say, in our article of last week, upon the Hemlock tree, that it was introduced into England in 1836. This was an error of the press; it should have been 1736. The oldest tree in that country was, fifteen years ago, fifty feet high, with two trunks, each one foot in diameter; a noble and beautiful object in the landscape where it is placed. In many parts of that country, beautiful hedges of Hemlock, well trimmed, are seen adorning public parks and gentlemen's grounds.

Next week an article on the "White Pine."

THE February term of court for this county, commences on next Monday.

As the editor of the *Republican* "don't drink," and his boys are not suspected to have got any of it; we should like to know what he did with the barrel of Lager, of which Mr. Lauer made him a present? Did he turn the gift into money, or did he "drink" it?

CHURCH ENLARGEMENT.—The Episcopal Church at Pittston has been enlarged by the addition of a transept, admitting of a large number of additional sittings. The addition is constructed in good taste throughout and does the architect, Mr. O'Malley, of that place great credit.

ANTEDILUVIAN RELIC.—Pittston has hitherto contributed but little that claims to have been handed down to us from a period prior to the flood. We have just been informed that a petrified human leg, whether male or female is not known, has been taken from the coal mines of Mr. James Freeland, in Upper Pittston, and the curiosity is now on exhibition at his store.

CHAMBERS M'KIBBEN, of the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, has been confirmed by the United States Senate as Treasurer of the Mint in that city. This confirmation comes from a body politically opposed to him, and is a just tribute to his high character and eminent qualifications for the place. Many friends of his throughout the State will be glad to hear of his success.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday night last the dwelling of Major Dewart, in Sunbury, was burglariously entered, and silver ware, clothing, etc., taken to the amount of about four hundred dollars. The supposed thief was pursued, but thus far has succeeded in eluding the attempts to arrest him. A valuable shawl, which was among the articles stolen, has been recovered, the burglar having sold it in the neighborhood of Treverton for a small sum.

THE WAY THE PRESIDENT OBTAINS SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—Mr. Johnson has quite a novel way of obtaining recruits, for the support of His Policy. Instead of acting on the old fashioned principle of convincing men that he is right, he has adopted the more speedy mode of going into the market and purchasing his supporters. —*Columbia County Republican.*

That may be true. We do know that our radical friend was willing not only to sell himself in support of "my policy," but to sell the whole party here, if he could be retained as *assessor*. In that case *the President did not want to buy*. Hence these tears.

THE INSTITUTE.—The new Seminary Building now in process of erection at this place, is being pushed vigorously toward a state of completion. The floors are laid, windows fitted, and heaters in operation, and we understand that it is now the expectation of the school to take possession of it on or about the first of April. This change, will, no doubt, be very agreeable to the students, as the disadvantages under which they are now laboring, in the old academy, in a measure, retard their progress, although their past advancement under the efficient instruction of Professor Carver and the other members of the faculty has given very general satisfaction.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* says: "A gentleman tells us he thinks he sees, in the coats of a couple of prominent Radicals of this city, the cloth that composed the Lincoln pall and funeral decorations in 1865."

The cloth referred to was hung around the Speaker's stand, the Clerk's desk, and the doors, in profusion. It was valuable black cloth, and as it was taken down in a few days wholly uninjured, there is no reason to question the universal belief that it was used as above stated.

The entire cost to the State, of the funeral exhibition, was over $3,000.

THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—The work on this structure is progressing and I hope is entertained that it may be ready for use by the first of March. The arrangement of the building is decidedly good, and convenient. The meeting house is up stairs, and has a baptismal font in front of the pulpit. The seats are being so arranged as to face the pulpit, in the most convenient and natural position. The lower room is designed for Sabbath School, Lectures, and all other purposes of the congregation. Library rooms have been provided in connection with the lecture room, which will be found of great advantage. Mr. Shamaldt, the pastor of the Church, has devoted himself closely to planning and superintending the work, and succeeded most happily in this, as he has also in procuring funds. He is an earnest laborer in the ministry and his efforts seem to have been signally blest.—*Pittston Gazette.*

DEDICATION OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Second Presbyterian Church at Williamsport, dedicated their new edifice to the worship of Almighty God on last Sabbath day. Two years ago the congregation commenced repairing their old church building, at which time the sum of six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars was subscribed for that purpose.

On the day of dedication the congregation were called upon by the Trustees and Building Committee to cancel the entire indebtedness, amounting to thirty-five thousand dollars, which was promptly and cheerfully responded to, and the whole amount subscribed before the close of the evening services. This subscription is unprecedented in the history of church building in this section of the State.

On Monday evening last the pews were sold at a price ranging from two hundred and fifty to three thousand dollars, and had the church contained twenty-five or thirty more pews they would all have been disposed of.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A man of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

No. 5, February 1, 1867.

After a very full examination of many of the testamentary dispositions usually made, and observation of the cases that have arisen, I am obliged to say that one class of persons, and that the most meritorious class of all interested, is most inadequately provided for in these instruments of writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of the several makers thereof. And this class is the widows. It may be said that the law is equally ungenerous; but in most cases it is equally generous, and therein lies the shame of the husband. The law provides that the widow shall have three hundred dollars of the husband's property at all events; the one third of the personalty after payment of debts, absolutely, and the proceeds of one third of the realty during life.

But I submit, and I am sure every observant man will bear me out in the assertion, that not in one case in a hundred, is that a sufficient provision for the comfortable maintenance of the widow. It is so only when the estate is much larger than the average, and in all ordinary cases the support of the widow is precarious and uncertain. There are but few estates in which the personalty will pay the debts, and still fewer, in which the interest of the one third of the realty will support a woman, aged and unfit for all the active duties of life.

Now, judging by the wording and direction of a large number of these documents, I am persuaded that the testators intended the children to nourish and cherish the mother; but in every neighborhood, who does not know instances of treatment not to be commended—if not cruel, yet harsh and unfilial. If the property set apart for the mother's keeping is not enough to pay for it abundantly, then the child with whom the mother makes her home complains that the brothers and sisters do not bear their share of the burden and expense; and if it be enough, then they all want to keep her because it is profitable. Thus thrown upon the *charities* of her children (for natural affection, as it is called, seems to descend, but not to ascend, in any intense degree) she passes the balance of her life, substantially homeless, houseless, cheerless. Look abroad and see if it is not so; and if it be so, should it not be remedied?

I assume as a fact, that through all the years of wedded life the wife has done her full share, has borne and reared the family, has labored zealously in her sphere, has saved and economized, has taken care of and increased the general stock, has borne the burden and heat of the day patiently, lovingly; and if so, she is fairly entitled to enjoy fully the fruits of the joint labor.

Bereft at once of the love, consolation and society of her husband, she sees in a week or two all the cherished mementoes of her lifetime brought to the auctioneer's hammer, bidden for and desecrated by an unfeeling and jocular crowd, the hallowed associations of years rudely broken, and when the night comes, the strip and lonely house is only too fit a companion for the stricken and solitary widow. And directly, in a few months, follow the homestead—the house itself where she passed all the years of her married life, where her children were born, where the spring, gushing from beneath the overhanging rock, murmuring a constant melody, where even the trees that yield their grateful shade and delicious fruits were planted by her hand, and watered and cared for by her, with all their associations, pass into the hands of strangers; and the too often greedy and forgetful children divide the proceeds, one going to the East and another to the West, and leaving the mother hovering like a ghost about the well remembered home of her happier years.

Is this a fit and proper conclusion to her nights of watching and her days of toil? Why should not the most ample provision be made for the maintenance and comfort of the widow. I am persuaded that in nine cases out of ten, when she does re-marry, she is driven to it by the stern necessity of providing for herself, and sometimes her children's support. And if they are yet young, who so willing to care for them as the mother; and if they are grown, then they are competent to make a living for themselves, and the best thing they can severally do is to set about that important business without delay.

A general direction to turn the whole estate into money, pay the debts, and invest the balance for the use of the widow during her life or widowhood, and for the maintenance and education of the minor children up to the age of fourteen, would probably, in most cases, be a judicious arrangement. Whenever the widow chooses to provide for herself by a second marriage, the obligation of the former husband to devote his estate to her support might be allowed to cease; and the property be at once divided among his children. I shall not here enter into any discussion of the question of conditions, stipulations or statures in restraint of marriage, so called; because, for its thorough examination, several papers of the length of these would be required. I have spoken in these, briefly, in behalf of those widows "who are widows indeed," and whose cases have been heretofore neglected. I am fully convinced that, because they have been unconsidered.

A WRITER in the Danville Register nominates General Robert E. Lee for next Governor of Virginia.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 25
Rye "	1 15
Corn "	80
Flour per barrel	10 00
Shorts "	2 00
Chop "	2 00
Meal "	2 25
Butter per lb	35
Eggs "	30
Tallow "	11
Lard "	20
Potatoes per bushel	2 25
Dried Apples "	1 00
Peaches "	2 00
Onions "	2 25
Hides per lb	10
Sides and Shoulders "	15
Lard per pound	15
Rye per ton	26 00

MARRIED.

HAYS—FUNK—On Wednesday evening, January 23d, in the German Reformed Church in Bloomsburg, Pa., by Rev. L. C. Sheip, Mr. Marriot Hays, of Mercersburg, Pa., to Miss Lizzie Funk, of Hagerstown, Md.

KARNS—COLE—At Pottsgrove, December 27th, by Rev. C. H. Paris, Mr. Russel Karns, of Benton, to Miss Elmira Cole, of Cole's Mills, Columbia county, Pa.

BLAIR—M'KINCH—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 1st ult., by the same, Mr. David Blair to Miss Maria A., daughter of Samuel M'Kinch, Esq., of Pottsgrove, Pa.

STRELY—RASIN—On Monday, December 30th, by the Rev. A. B. Hottenstein, John Seely to Miss S. Rasin, both of Mainville, Columbia Co.

MOHORTER—DREISBACH—On Tuesday, January 1st, by the same, Franklin Mohorter to Fanny M. Dreisbach, both of Beach Haven, Pa.

BREDBENDER—BOUGH—On Thursday, January 10th, by the same, John H. Bredbender to Mary A. Bough, both of Berwick, Pa.

NEWFENER—GROVER—At Centreville, on the 31st ultimo, by Samuel Dolterich, Esq., John Newfener to Amanda Grover, both of Centreville, Columbia County, Pa.

DIED.

MOORE—In Bloomsburg, on the 23d ultimo, Lyman Hakes Moore, son of Mrs. Catherine Moore, aged 9 years, six months, and 22 days.

ASH—In Beaver, on the 21st ultimo, Mrs. Mary Magdalena, wife of Christian Ash, aged 67 years and 6 days.

FONTIE—In Bloomsburg, on Friday last, Ann Mary Elizabeth, adopted daughter of Charles and Malinda Fonder, aged about 10 months.

BERTRAM—In Newcastle, on the 23d ultimo, Mrs. Caroline E. Bertram, aged 72 years, 8 mos. and 10 days.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county to John Strubel. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

MICHAEL, Administrator.

January 29, 1867-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF CYRANUS N. CAMPBELL, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Cyrenus N. Campbell, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of Columbia county, to Nathaniel T. Campbell of same township, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of the deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, and those interested to the estate will make payment without delay.

N. L. CAMPBELL,
Administrator.

January 18, 1867-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DAVID FOX, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of David Fox, late of Lee township, Columbia county, Pa., having been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Lloyd Fox and Peter Ent. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

LLOYD FOX,
PETER ENT,
Executors.

January 18, 1867-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF BENJAMIN HANSON DOUGHT, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin Hanson Dought, late of Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Columbia county, to whom all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are required to make payment.

WELLINGTON HARTMAN,
CHARLES A. MOYER,
Administrators.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL W. SONTZ, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel W. Montgomery, late of Orangeville, Columbia County, Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Peter Ent, of Light Street, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the said estate are required to make payment to the Executor without delay.

PETER ENT, Executor.

ESTATE OF JOHN SANKEY, SR., DECEASED.—To Jacob Sankey; Samuel Sankey; John Sankey; Cyrus Sankey; James W Sankey; Mary Ann Sankey, intermarried with Aaron Wolf; Lydia Sankey, intermarried with Jacob Wolf; Sarah Sankey, intermarried with Abraham Wolf; and Mary Sankey, intermarried with John Hughes; the last two named children of Polly Sankey, late Polly Reighard, deceased, heirs and legal representatives of John Sankey, Sr., deceased. You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said John Sankey, Sr., deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned to the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President Judge of said Court, at Bloomsburg, the sixth day of January, A.D. 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O.C.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 22, 1866.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK HESS, LATE EAST P.—To Jeremiah Hess: Thomas Hess; Hannah Hess, intermarried with Michael Heim; Lydia Hess, both of whom are believed to be dead, leaving issue; Catharine Hess, intermarried with Peter Fisher; Sarah Hess, intermarried with Daniel Fisher; Elizabeth Hess, intermarried with Joseph Hess; Mary Hess, intermarried with Jacob Hess; Ann Hess, Absalom Hess, intermarried with Ann Maria Kilmer; Frederick Hess, Lucy Ann Hess, Susanna Hess, and Rebecca Hess, the last seven being the children of John W. Hess, deceased, and the heirs at law of Frederick Hess, deceased and legal heirs of Peter Hess, deceased and legal heirs of Catharine Fisher, deceased:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Frederick Hess, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned to the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President Judge of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the third day of December, A.D. 1866.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O.C.

Bloomsburg, January 4, 1867-6t.

WIDOWS APPRAISEMENT—NOTICE OF CONFIRMATION.—The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to Widows of deceased persons, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of Columbia county, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for confirmation, at which time all persons interested may appear and make objection, if they see proper:

1. Widow of Daniel Hartline, of Scott township, deceased.
2. Widow of John Fritz, of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
3. Widow of Clearworthy Fisher, of Scott township, deceased.
4. Widow of O. P. Rangan, of Madison township, deceased.
5. Widow of Joseph Houghton, of Pine township, deceased.
6. Widow of John Hutton, of Centre township, deceased.
7. Widow of Abraham Robbins, of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867.

GRAND JURORS, FOR FEBRUARY Term, 1867.

Bloomsburg—Isaac Barton, Mathias Appleman, Charles H. Paules.
Berwick—Jonathan Brotherton.
Benton—William L. Case, Samuel M'Henry, Jacob Wolf.
Conyngham—Frederick P. Vo[illegible].
Fenwick—John Mowry, Hiram J. Reader.
Hemlock—William Fisher, Thomas J. Vanderslice.
Locust—Isaac Ervine.
Mifflin—Charles Fisher, John G. Gearhart.
Madison—Joseph Carrel, John Mosser.
Mt. Pleasant—Gabriel Everett.
Millin—Christian Wolf.
Orange—Calvert DeLong.
Pine—Clark Whittington, Elijah Fullmer, Thomas M'Keen.
Scott—Charles S. Fowler.

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR FEBRUARY Term 1867.

Bloomsburg—Samuel Mitchell, Stephen Lehr.
Berwick—Joseph Hess, sr.
Borough of Berwick—Hiram R. Rower.
Borough of Centralia—William H. Rinehold, Robert Gorrell.
Benton—Frederick C. Eyer, Clark M. Brown, Samuel Jacoby, William R. Koons, Daniel Lee, William Snyder.
Briar Creek—Henry Buck, Peter Wenner, Thomas A. Miller.
Catawissa—John Scott, William Martin, James S. M'Kinch, Stephen Bubby.
Centre—Jesse Hicks, Jesse Hoffman, Henry Deloney.
Conyngham—Sylvester Hoffman, Michael Crone, William Houghland.
Fishing Creek—Elias Aranemeus, Jeremiah Hess Thomas Lauderbaugh, Alexander Cashen.
Franklin—Thomas Hower.
Greenwood—Asa Johnson, Caleb P. Moore, Thomas Hughes.
Hemlock—David Wagner, William P. Eyerly, Hiram Appleman.
Madison—Stephen S. Runyan.
Montour—Samuel Lazarus, Jacob Erwine, Noah Mosser.
Mifflin—Benjamin Yost.
Orange—Adam H. Ikler, John Vanliew.
Pine—Luther A. Gennan.
Roaring Creek—William Detweiler.
Scott—Alfred Creveling, Joseph Lair.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRIAL LIST FOR FEBRUARY Term, 1867.

1. Susan Seybert by her next friend George George Sinman vs. Enos Adams.
2. Paxton Kline vs. Jane Kline.
3. William L. Lance vs. Thomas Creveling, *et. al.*
4. Jacob Harris vs. Peter Jacoby.
5. A. S. Said vs. Benjamin Wintersteen.
6. Benjamin Zarr and wife vs. Wm. Sharpless.
7. Edward Hollner vs. the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.
8. J. P. Hackenberg for the use of M. Chamberlin vs. Silas D. Edgar.
9. Jacob Remley vs. Catawissa Railroad Company.
10. Henry F. Nuss vs. the Borough of Berwick.
11. Reed & Orr vs. Joseph Fry, jr.
12. Eli Jones vs. Miles C. Abbe et.
13. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
14. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
15. Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
16. Jonathan Knittle vs. Wright Hughes.
17. Mary E. Green vs. Robert S. Howell, *et. al.*
18. James Stormer vs. Albert Hartman.
19. Solomon Shuman vs. William Longenberger.
20. Aaron W. Lescher vs. Peter vs. Rishel.
21. John Jameson, vs. E. Sayres, et. al.
22. John Greff vs. Alfred Mosel.
23. Wooley & Pobe vs. John W. Lescher.
24. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
25. William Mordan vs. Henry Dyke.
26. Henry T. Reily now for the use of Thomas Creveling, jr., vs. Jesse C. Pennington.
27. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Willard C. Green's Administrators.
28. James S. Evans vs. Willard C. Green's Adm'rs.
29. Z. S. Robbins vs. Albert Hunter.
30. James Gannon vs. Michael Cream, et. al.
31. Amanda L. Davis vs. Benham G. Rose.
32. George H. Brown vs. L. S. Mossman.
33. C. W. Campbell et al. vs. Simon P. Rawe, et al.
34. James Stranger vs George S Ickler.
35. Adam Stranger vs George Strecker.
36. Sidnet & Brown vs A Creveling.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the several estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. Account of John H. Frost, guardian of Jacob W. Adams, minor child of Samuel Adams, dec'd.
2. Account of Jacob Hartman, Esq., Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, for fees.
3. Account of Elias Mendenhall, guardian of B. F. Kester, minor child of Jos. K. Kester, dec'd.
4. Account of Hiram Ikeler, administrator of G. Lowry Kline, late of Orange township, dec'd.
5. Account of John Stanton, guardian of Samuel Stanton, of Greenwood township.
6. Second and final account of Samuel Heary and Andrew Creveling, executors of Archibald Heary, late of Orange township, dec'd.
7. Second and final account of Peter Eveland and John Eveland, administrators of Peter Eveland, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
8. Account of Washington Hartman, administrator of Thomas Considine, late of Locust township, dec'd.
9. Account of Michael Lemon, executor of the last will and testament of Hannah J. Pealer, late of Fishingcreek township, dec'd.
10. Account of Levi Allison, guardian of the estate of Alverna Melville, minor child of F. McBride, late of Hemlock township, dec'd.
11. Account of John B. Mayer, administrator of Richard Painter, late of Bloom township, dec'd.
12. Account of M. A. Autenreith and Michael Lemon, administrators of Peter P. Pealer, late of Fishingcreek township, dec'd.
13. Account of James K. P. Hill, administrator of Andrew J. Kyer, late of Scott township, dec'd.
14. Account of Thomas Bedee, administrator of Walter Trowbridge, late of Centre township, deceased.
15. Account of John G. Quick, administrator of Lina Dieterich, late of Montour township, dec'd.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.

Bloomsburg, January 4, 1867.

Lunacy.—The first account of Isaac Seigfried, committee of Dorcas Creveling, a lunatic, will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February next.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, December 15, 1866-3t.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Isaac Dorr and Peter K. Harrison, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-six, and to me directed for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 4th day of February next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Columbia that they be then and there in their proper person at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. And jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the ninety-first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

From and for your Commonwealth.

SAMUEL SNYDER, *Sheriff.*

Bloomsburg, December 27, 1866.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Vend. Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Columbia, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

A lot of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by land of Jesse Evans, and on the east by lands of Edward Wunich, westward one hundred and forty feet, more or less, to a post, thence by lands of Edward Wunich, northward one hundred and forty feet, more or less, to a post, thence by lands of Edward Wunich, eastward one hundred and forty feet, more or less, to a post, thence by lands of Edward Wunich, southward one hundred and forty feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of HENRY T. REILY.

ALSO,

A lot of ground, situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, containing fifty feet in front, and one hundred and forty feet deep, bounded on the east by Locust Avenue, on the north by land of R. Knittle, on the west by an alley, and on the south by a public road, whereon is erected a two story frame tavern and dwelling house, and a large stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of PETER HESS.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county, containing twenty-four acres, more or less, bounded on the east by land of Jacob Danmiller, on the south by land of Solomon Fegely, and on the north and west by lands of Gideon Arndt, whereon is erected a log house and frame stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of BENJAMIN DOLL.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county, containing about one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the west by land of Jacob Klinger, on the north by land of Daniel Robbins, on the east by land of Daniel Robbins and others, and on the south by land of Jacob Klinger, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of JACOB KLINGER.

ALSO,

A certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Light Street, Columbia county, containing forty-eight rods, more or less, bounded on the south by lot of Wm. Schappell, on the west by —— street, on the north by lot of widow Kreer, and on the east by an alley, whereon is erected a story and a half frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of ISAAC SHULTZWORTH.

ALSO,

The following described messuage, tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Sugarloaf, and County of Columbia, to wit: The southwest one-half part of my plantation to be marked out by lines and corners hereafter.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of JACOB HESS.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, January 11, 1867.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale the following described real estate, to wit:

A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, situate on Railroad street, in South Bloomsburg, Scott's addition, No. 69, being

IN FRONT FIFTY FEET

and in depth one hundred and thirty-three feet more or less to Hutchberry alley. Possession will be given April 81st. For terms and conditions, call upon

JOHN G. FREEZE.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 11, 1867-tf.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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ALSO,

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A certain tract of land situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county, containing about one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the west by land of Jacob Klinger, on the north by land of Daniel Robbins, on the east by land of Daniel Robbins and others, and on the south by land of Jacob Klinger, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of JACOB KLINGER.

ALSO,

A certain lot of ground situate in the village of Light street,

PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUND TABLE.
A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY, AND ART.

The Round Table is established for the unflinching discussion of the subjects named in its title. Its purpose is to be utterly fearless and untrammelled in forming its opinions, and to collect the most brilliant and scholarly writers in the country to give them expression. Some may occasionally be displeased by the tone and spirit wherein this is done, but we beg all such to consider—in the words of Mr. Ruskin—how much less harm is done in the world by ungraceful boldness than by untimely fear.

The Round Table is independent in politics, and it will not hesitate to condemn or to sustain such men or measures of whatever sect, clique, or party as may seem to the editors to be from time to time in a position of antagonism or otherwise to the material interests either of the metropolitan community or to those of the whole common country.

The Round Table exists to serve the public, not individuals, and contributions are requested to avoid personal puffery and animadversion of every kind. Vigorous writers and able special correspondents are regularly employed, but the columns of the paper are open to merit, let it come whence it may.

Articles may be sent through any channel, but we will hold no personal explanations or discussions respecting them; moreover, we must decline henceforward to return unaccepted MS., and to this rule we will make no exception.

☞ Persons ordering subscriptions will please remit by postal money orders. Address all communications to

THE ROUND TABLE,
oct6-tf 152 Nassau Street, New York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—ANN S. STEPHENS'S NEW BOOK!

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, author of "Fashion and Famine," "The Gold Brick," "The Old Homestead," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "Rejected Wife," "The Heiress," "The Wife's Secret," etc.

This new book, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, has been pronounced by all to be by far the best and most interesting ever written by her. It appeared in monthly instalments in "Peterson's Magazine" during the last year, having been completed in the December number, which contained the most popular, powerful, and successful novel that has ever appeared in that Magazine, and it is now published complete and unabridged, in one large duodecimo volume, uniform with the "Gold Brick," "Fashion and Famine," and the other works of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens published by us. It will no doubt prove to be the most popular and successful work that has ever before been written by this talented American authoress.

"Mrs. Stephens has justly become a favorite with all American readers of prose fiction, and the announcement of a new work from her graceful pen is cheerful news to thousands of readers. And there is a rare treat in store for them, for in "The Soldier's Orphans" Mrs. Stephens has, if anything, eclipsed all her former efforts. There is less redundancy of scene and description, but there is far more artistic excellence, and an elaboration of causes and effects, attainable only by practised writers. The action of the new novel transpires in Philadelphia, and beyond the limits of the city the authoress does not permit herself to stray. The time selected by Mrs. Stephens is recent, the late war, and she pictures with vivid distinctness the domestic suffering and sacrifices entailed by and made for the grand and heroic struggle for national unity. The plot is one of absorbing interest, the characters are graphic transcripts from real life, strongly individualized, and the contrasts formed by their individual peculiarities, mental and physical, lend a rare charm to this last and most finished of Mrs. Stephens's books."

"The Soldier's Orphans" is published complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

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The Gold Brick	$1 50	Mary Derwent	$1 50
Silent Struggles	1 50	Fashion & Famine	1 50
The Wife's Secret	1 50	The Old Homestead	1 50
The Rejected Wife	1 50	The Heiress	1 50

Above are in paper cover, or in cloth for $2 each.

The above books are for sale by all booksellers.

Copies of "The Soldier's Orphans," or of any other or all the above popular books by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, will be sent to any one, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Address all orders to the Publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
And they will receive immediate attention.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY, by general consent, stands at the head of American magazines. It numbers among its contributors the most eminent writers of the day, both in Prose and Poetry, and its pages have always reflected what is best in American Literature. It has reached a circulation never before gained by any American magazine of this class, and it has, by the long period of its existence and the worth of its contributors, become firmly fixed in public esteem.

The following are among the most prominent regular contributors:

H. W. LONGFELLOW,
R. W. EMERSON,
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
J. R. LOWELL,
DONALD G. MITCHELL,
C. C. HAZEWELL,
J. G. WHITTIER,
O. W. HOLMES,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
HARRIET B. STOWE,
GAIL HAMILTON,
E. P. WHIPPLE.

TERMS: Single subscriptions, four dollars per year.

CLUB RATES.—Two copies for seven dollars; five copies for sixteen dollars; ten copies for thirty dollars; and each additional copy three dollars. For every club of twenty subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for sixty dollars.

POSTAGE.—The postage on the ATLANTIC is twenty-four cents per year, and must in all cases be paid at the office where it is received.

SPECIMEN COPIES of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY and our YOUNG FOLKS will be furnished together at five dollars per year.

Special inducements are offered to teachers and postmasters to procure subscribers to our periodicals. Agents wanted throughout the country. Address TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.

With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS.

THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.

The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Emily Chester," Professor Pierre Blot, Dr. W. H. Draper, Stillman S. Conant, General Cluseret, and others.

"The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.

PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.

In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Beside many gastronomical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.

Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7:40, and 9:05 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 7:40 and 10 A.M., and 2:40 and 10:35 P.M. Sleeping cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9:20 P.M. trains, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7:40 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations. The 9:20 P.M. train making no close connections to Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4:15 P.M.

Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8:00 P.M.; Philadelphia 8:15 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; Pottsville [illegible] A.M. and 2:15 P.M.; Ashland at 8 and 11:15 A.M., and 1:30 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9:35 A.M. and 1 and 8:54 P.M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7:30 and 8:15 P.M. for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c. On Sundays leave New York at 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7:30 A.M.; Harrisburg at 9:05 A.M.; and Reading at 1:30 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10:52 A.M. for New York, and 8:25 P.M. for Philadelphia.

Connutation, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and School Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.

H. A. NICHOLLS, Gen. Sup't.
Reading, Pa., April 23, 1866.

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